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Notice to Tourists. Subscribers leaving the city for a period during the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Journal mailed to any address in the United States or Canada without extra charge. The 30th telephones 228.

The Bungaloo gang will scatter after a few more of the young rufflans are treated by Judge Daly, unless the Criminal Court shall show them favor.

There are a few persons who may take offense at the statement of President Gompers that "the Knights of Labor belong to ancient history," but not many.

Again Mr. Bryan declares that he is not a candidate, but he adds the saving clause that "if the people again desire to try Bryanism," he will be ready to serve them.

Those who are explaining why Canada does not grow fail to note that it has government expensive enough for a nation a costly system of public works and an in-

creasing public debt.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat argues that Missouri is not a Southern State, true. Missouri is a hide-bound bourbon State, which the Globe-Democrat has ably labored in vain to bring to progressive ideals.

Republicans who have had experience leved to learn that that orator intention of being a Republican again, but declares himself a pro-Boer Democrat, whatever that may mean.

The Minneapolis Tribune devotes an ed-Itorial to demanding a law which shall prevent the young widows of very old soldiers from receiving pensions. One of the provisions of the law of June 27, 1890, is that widows married after the date of the act shall not be pensioned.

The city controller estimated that \$160,000 pears that about \$220,000 will be needed. There seems to be no limit to the Taggart

deficit.

At the convention of Weather Bureau officials in Milwaukee one of them stated that during the cotton season the value of each inch of rain to that crop was \$14,000,-(a)0, to wheat \$20,000,000 and to corn \$42,000,000. The statement should be qualified, for jus now the cotton crop is suffering from too much rain, as any crop may.

Few men receive so much superservice able advice as farmers. Just now newspapers are telling them that they ought to save corn fodder this season in order to have corn to sell. Farmers' institutes might retort by giving advice about running newspapers. Many people know more about any business than that in which they have had experience and have not had success.

President Schwab, of the United States Steel Corporation, is reported as saying t those who suggested a plan of arbitration that there is nothing to arbitrate. He probably means that, from his point of view, when the men went on strike their relations with the company ceased and the controversy between them became a closed incident. The time for arbitration was be fore the strike began.

Representative Hull, of Iowa, comes back from the Philippines convinced that they offer a great field for commercial enterprise and investment. That he has the of his convictions is shown by the fact that he is a stockholder in the Philippine Lumber and Development Company, As Mr. Hull is also chairman of the House committee on military affairs his course and votes in Congress will bear watching.

The investigation of the so-called insanity trust by the Board of State Charities was probably outside of its duties, which are confined by law to the investigation of state institutions and their management. yet it has thrown some additional light on the abuse referred to. It is gratifying to learn that it has not been practiced anywhere except in this county and has not caused the confinement in the hospitals for insane of any sane person, though the ring evidently cared little if it did. suggestions of the board in regard to new legislation regulating inquests and commitments to the hospitals for insane arextraofficial, but entitled to consideration along with suggestions from other sources on the same subject.

owners of the Panama canal in France. property to the United States. A few days proposed Nicaragua canal is a physical im- | refuse or fall to perform their duties as

possibility. Following this is the report such employes." Without citing other that the Panama Company will sell its property to the United States for \$50,000,000. If the Nicaragua canal should be undertaken with vigor, the Panama enterprise would have little value. Another rumor is that Mr. Pierpont Morgan has secured for | the case last cited the court refused to coma syndicate a majority of the Panama ply with the request of counsel to insert stock, and if it cannot be sold to the United States the syndicate will hasten to push it before this government shall be well under way in the construction of the Nicaragua canal.

MR. BOOK WALTER'S LETTER.

In this issue of the Journal will be found the letter of Mr. Bookwalter accepting the Republican nomination for mayor made by Republican voters. Every citizen and tax-Five cents per month for periods less than a payer who takes an interest in the affairs of the city will read every word of the letter, because it is a clear and emphatic presentation of the candidate's views and an unequivocal statement of his pledges to the people of Indianapolis in the event of his election. It is, moreover, so admir-Persons sending the Journal through the mails | able a presentation of what the city needs in order that it may be managed successfully that no man, no matter to which party he belongs; can criticise it. It is not an utterance of negatives; it contains no "ifs" or "mays," but the positive "wills" and "shalls" of matured purpose.

It is not necessary to epitomize Mr. Bookwalter's letter, because he has stated in terse sentences what he purposes to do; it would be unnecessary work to set forth here what he has written, because the peo-CHICAGO-Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 ple of Indianapolis will read every word Dearborn street, Auditorium Annex Hotel. of a letter written by a man who has acquired the happy faculty of clear and forceful expression.

In advance, Mr. Bookwalter makes his views very clear and his pledges very emphatic upon two points which gave Mr. Taggart many votes two years ago. One of these is regarding the irritating subject of meters for natural gas, and the other address will be changed as often as desired. of that policy to satisfy the people on the doctrine was embraced in a message of with the railroad corporations that nothing walter believes that something should be of the public. If the Supreme Court decity is not authorized by its charter compel the elevation of the tracks, should be known in order that other remedies may be applied. If elected mayor Mr. Bookwalter pledges himself to the enforcement of the laws. That is what a large majority of the people of Indianapolis desire, and it is what they have not had. In clear and dignified language Mr. Bookwalter shows the weakness and evasions of the management of the city's finances the past six years. Because of conciseness of statement and absolute accuracy it is unanswerable arraignment of the Taggart methods and shortcomings. Spending beyond the revenues began some time after Mr. Taggart came into office, and the evil has been increasing rapidly the past two years. One of the greatest offenses Mayor Taggart was his 59-cent levy. Urged, as it was, at a time when he knew that the city was running behind on 70-cent levy, the mayor declared that a

vailed. In clear terms Mr. Bookwalter shows the demagogy of the 59-cent levy. From first to last the tone of the letter, while vigorous, is dignified. So far as it deals with topics which can be discussed argument leaves no place for epithet. Mr. Bookwalter has set the style for speaking and writing during the campaign. If the method and tone of his letter shall be continued the campaign will proceed with that needed to meet current expendi- thoughtfulness and dignity which befit the tures to Oct. 1, but as time passes it ap- | consideration of all topics affecting the local government and the municipal welfare of a large city.

59-cent levy would pay all the expenses

would not, yet he asked for votes because

he had urged a lower levy than had pre-

STRIKERS' RIGHTS.

The question of "government by injuncsuch importance as to demand great care in reaching right conclusions regarding it. It is not always easy for laymen to appreciate legal distinctions, but, once understood, they should be frankly accepted and carefully observed. The law is for the protection of all classes, and it is equally the of such goods for free distribution among

When Judge Baker's order in the case of

the W. B. Conkey Company, of Hammond, was first issued the Journal was inclined to think that it went further than any previous order in that it prohibited the strikers "from attempting to compel or induce, by threats, intimidation, persuasion, force or violence, any of the employes of the said W. B. Conkey Company to refuse or fail to do their work, or discharge their duties as such employes of said W. B. Conkey Com-The Journal was under the impression that this was the first time that strikers had been prohibited from using "persuasion" to carry any of their points, and that the introduction of this word would give strikers and agitators a new pretext for denouncing the courts. Subsequent investigation has convinced the Journal that it was mistaken. The prohibition of persuasion by strikers to accomplish certain ends is not new. It was used in the Debs case and has been in others. In the Debs case the order of the court, issued July 2, 1894, enjoined the defendants from "inducing by persuasion, threats, violence or any other means the employes of the companies to leave the service of the companies, or to induce them to refuse to perform their duties." This order put persua employes to leave the service of the railduties. Judge Woods used the same phraseology in his order of July 3 prohibiting interference with interstate railroads in Indiana. The strikers were enjoined "from compel or induce by threat, intimidation, persuasion, force or violence any of the employes of said roads to refuse or fall to perform any of their duties as employes of any of said roads." In a later case, that of the American Steel and Wire Company against the Wire Drawers' Union, decided in the It is evident that France, or, rather, the Circuit Court for the Northern district of Ohio, in 1838, Judge Hammond issued an order prohibiting strikers from "compelling

or inducing, or attempting to compel or in-

cases these are sufficient to show that the prohibition of persuasion as a means of inducing employes to refuse or fall to perform their duties as such is in accordance with established usage and precedent. In the following: "But it is no part of this order that any of the defendants shall be restrained or enjoined from inducing, persuading or advising others, by peaceable means, and without threats, force or intimidation, from leaving complainant's employment, or from entering into the employment of complainant." The court would not introduce in its order any qualifying language that looked like recognizing the right of the strikers to interfere with the rights or the business of the company. As a matter of fact, however, the orders above referred to do not prohibit the use of peaceable persuasion to induce others to quit their jobs or to restrain them from entering a particular service. The order only applies to persuading workmen to refuse or fail to perform their duties as employes while that relation continues. A note to the Ohio case says: "The word 'persuasion,' so much objected to by counsel for the deof the order, and its absence from th others is significant of its interpretation.' The distinction is a fine one, but it is recognizable, and the decisions show that it is well established.

MISAPPREHENSION OF THE MONROE

DOCTRINE. The ignorance of those British papers | Be.' " which see in the presence of our war ves sels near the troubles in Colombia an effort to enforce the idea of the United States respecting the Monroe doctrine is inexplicable, or would be if some people at home did not have the same kind of vague views. If such ignorance exists on the part of those who set themselves up is regarding the policy of elevated tracks, to inform others, what must be the popuupon which the Taggart people won votes | lar misconception of the subject? About two years ago by loud declaration in favor | eighty years have passed since the Monroe been broached before. It has been under discussion many times; it was favored by the British government when proclaimed as a warning to the "holy alliance." Even when the Republic was in the throes of rebellion President Lincoln reminded European powers of it when a movement was made to set up a foreign empire in Mexico. As soon as the rebellion was ended troops were sent to the Mexican border to assist in the expulsion of Maximilian if the Mexicans themselves were not able to put an end to the proposed empire. Napoleon III was so familiar with the Monroe doctrine that when he realized the purpose of the United States to interfere in behalf of the Republic of Mexico he withdrew his troops,

recognized the force and soundness of the The Monroe doctrine, it seems scarcely necessary to say, is a declaration that the United States cannot permit any foreign power to acquire any portion of the territory of this hemisphere or to establish paramount control therein. Neither by conquest nor purchase shall territory now of the city. He must have known that it under any form of government be made European government may seize the cusof it. Such is the Monroe doctrine, and it may be added that it is based upon the theory that this government should exercise a certain imperialism over this hemi-

leaving his puppet to his tragic fate. In

the settlement of the disputes between

Great Britain and Venezuela over terri-

torial boundaries the British government

Boston has an organization composed of women called the Lend-a-Hand Society, whose object is to do a good thing whenever it can. Some time ago it learned from an army officer that the Filipinos in a certain province were hard-working and peacefully inclined, but without agricultural implements of any kind. The Lend-a-Hand Society at once went to work soliciting money and contributions of agricultural implements from manufacturers, seeds from dealers, etc., the result being that the last government transport which sailed from San Francisco carried a large consignment the Filipinos. The implements will help the school teachers in Americanizing the islands.

Bishop Turner, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, is a strong advocate of negro colonization in Africa, "I am much convinced as ever," he said a few days ago, "that African emigration would be best for the negro and best for the white man, for there is an irrepressible conflict between whites and blacks which nothing but separation can reconcile and put an end to." The conflict referred to exists only in the United States, and it will cease in time. The good bishop's plan of separation of the races contemplates that the negroes shall find a country where there are no whites. That would not be in Africa, which is fast becoming a white man's country.

A Chicago paper confesses that that city the River St. Lawrence are deepened." The same is true of Indianapolis; until the White and Wabash rivers are deepened and a large volume of water furnished this city cannot compete with New Orleans as a seaport. But Indianapolis has an advantage in the fact that its shallow rivers are in the United States, while most of the St. Lawrence is where a river and harbor appropriation cannot be made available

Rear Admiral Howison's letter defining cumstances. His final declaration that he duty as a member of the court of inquiry,

FROM HITHER AND YON.

Boston Joke.

"I've a short story in the Atlantic."

of absurd declarations and manage to have them lown society, run down others.

accepted as words of wisdom. Here, for instance, is this line: 'It's folly to be wise.' How can any man with ordinary sense believe that?" "Well, I don't know. There may be a good deal in it, after all. It is claimed, you know, that only intellectual people have hay fever."

After the Ball.

She-How nice to be home again! What a crowd there was. I don't suppose Mr. Bankier knew one-half of his guests. He-Didn't he, though! Why, he had four detectives in evening clothes there.

A Bad Slip.

New York Times. "Just think what happened to me, Clara. I was out hunting, and as I stepped out of a

"Oh, you told me that a week ago!" "No such a thing. Why, I didn't hear it myself until yesterday."

Declined the Honor.

Chicago Tribune. "Perkins," said Colonel Hankthunder, "you have named a new brand of whisky after me, have you not, suh?" "I have taken that Hberty, colonel," answered the distiller.

have tried it, suh." Cause Sufficient.

"Well, suh," rejoined the colonel, "I shall

have to ask you to call it something else. I

Washington Star. "Behead the brass band!" shouted the Chinese

The court favorite looked questioningly at the Empress dowager. "Certainly," said she. "If it will amuse him

behead the entire band." "But what reason shall I give?" "Simply call attention to its lack of delicacy. As we were entering the Forbidden City it

WAS A GIFTED COMPOSER

OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE,

Former Lafayette Girl Whose Friends Say Sorrow Drove Her to

CHICAGO, Aug. 30 .- Pearle M. Ball, the young musical composer, formerly Lafayette, Ind., who died at her home, 2 Forty-seventh place, early Tuesday morning, from an overdose of morphine, was buried this morning. The funeral was private at Oakwoods. The pallbearers were Henry Willis Newton, Claude A. Cunningham, Edward Charles Rowdon, Elmer Deoue, Sydney Lloyd Wrighton and Charles R. Baker. All are prominent in musical circles, in which the dead girl was such a favorite, and were her personal friends. No new developments have arisen to point to the manner in which the morphine was administered to Miss Ball. Her family and friends are still positive that she did no take it with suicidal intent, but admit that she might have taken an overdose accidentally. According to the statement of Manager Barry, of the Calumet Cafe, Miss Ball was well when she entered the cab that took her home, and as she was unconscious when the house was reached it is thought she took the drug while in the cab. She is supposed to have taken an overdose by mistake. No post-mortem will be held and no further police investigation made. The mysterious stranger who was Cafe has not been found.

with her when she entered the Calumet The Tribune says: Miss Pearle M. Bal was in a despondent mood on the day and evening preceding her death. She told her friend, Miss Jeannette Farrar, on her last day alive, that she was brooding over some serious matter. She is said to have told another young woman friend on that same day that she was going to kill her-This second friend says that Miss Ball had a fancied or real grievance against Dr. Denslow Lewis, and that her notion was to "do something to bring disgrace According to this same young woman, the idea in Miss Ball's mind was to take morphine and then perhaps die on the doorstep of the physician's house at 5100 Madison avenue. Dr. Lewis himself does not believe any reason could exist for Miss Ball to conjure up such a plan or to involve him in her tragic suicide It became clear Thursday that Miss Bal

did not have the morphine when she left her friend, Miss Farrar, early in the evening of Tuesday at the Ferris Wheel Park. Evidently she purchased, or was furnished the drug during the late hours of the night The large quantity in her possession-100 quarter grains-is a strange feature to the They do not think she herself could easily buy the drug in that quantity "Pearle was brooding over a secret sorrow all day," said Miss Farrar. "It is useless to deny that she had a real cause for worry. Her family should have known it They must have known it. It was for this reason that I asked her to go to the Ferris Wheel Park. I knew that if she got her mind off what was worrying her she would

feel better. I told her that and we went together to the entertainment. She did not have the morphine then. know that positively. She bought lemonade while we were in the park and I saw what she had in her pocketbook. There was no bottle of morphine in her possession. She or it might have been given to her. "She had talked of such a thing before,

If I had gone home with her it would no have happened then, but it might have been only a question of time. Another development of the day was the statement made by one of the friends of the young woman that she had been engaged to be married and that the engagement had been opposed, not by her family but by some of her closest friends. This was given as one explanation for her moodiness. Efforts on the part of th police and the family failed to throw any light on the identity of the man with whom she entered the Calumet restaurant. Dr. Lewis, her intimate friend, and the physician of the family, considered that suspicion had begun to point him out as the man. This he denied, and he explained wherein the suspicion lacked plausibility. "I can prove where I spent Sunday night," he said. "Why, it is absurd to affirm or suspect that I was with her. If I had been, do you suppose I should have permitted her to die? If I had been with

her I could have saved her life. I wish "Look at the absurdity of the suspicion If I had been with her, would I have been at home when they telephoned me that she had been left in the Calumet restaurant have not the slightest idea who could have been the man she met. I only know that I was not with her This can be proven. I can tell the names

of the men with whom I was during the evening. I came home on the 12:30 Illinois Central train with one of my neighbors. He can verify my statements.' "It has been reported that you were engaged to her. Is that true? "It was not true. I was not engaged to her. She was one of my friends. I was fond of her. She was a bright, attractive

girl. I was old enough to be her father.

and I took an interest in her. That was The suggestion that Miss Ball's motive in her depression for killing herself in order to "spite Dr. Lewis" was made by an intimate woman friend. "I had not seen Pearl," she said, "for several days, more than a week I think, when on Monday evening quite early she called me b phone and seemed to be much depressed I asked her what the matter was, and she told me she had been out of town, and when she came back had dis covered, or more likely imagined a cause or grievance against Dr. Lewis. asked if she might call and see me, but was going out. The last thing she said before ringing off was that she would 'do something to disgrace the doctor.' She added that Miss Ball had intended to

wedding plans had added to her moodiness. Fraternal Congress Adjourns.

be married, but that various obstacles had

arisen. This delay, or breaking off, in her

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 30 .- The final ses-

sion to-day of the National Fraternal Congress was devoted principally to reports of the less important committees. The congress decided to indorse the proposed fraternal building at the St. Louis Exposition and recommended that all fraternal societies contribute toward it. The committee on fraternal ethics in its report, which was adopted, severely criticised the organizers and agents of fraternal societies who in order to advance the interests of their

MR. BOOKWALTER FORMALLY NOTI-FIED OF HIS NOMINATION.

Text of His Letter of Acceptance, Outlining His Policy in Case He Shall

Be Chosen Mayor.

A STRONG, EXPLICIT STATEMENT

CONCISE PRESENTATION OF SHORT-

COMINGS OF PAST SIX YEARS.

Attitude of Mr. Bookwalter on Questions, and Pledges for Economic Government.

Charles A. Bookwalter, Republican candidate for mayor, yesterday sent to Chairman Logsdon, of the Republican city committee, his letter of acceptance. The letter takes the place of the usual city platform, for which there is no provision made in the new primary law, and is in response to the following letter from the city chair-

"Hon. Charles A. Bookwalter, President played 'The Old Home Ain't What It Used to Gem Garment Company: "Dear Sir-As chairman of the Republichave the pleasure and honor of informing you that, pursuant to call, the Republican voters of said city, on July 23, 1901, gave direct expression of their preference of candidates to be nominated for election at the next ensuing election (Oct. 8, 1901.) The PEARLE M. BALL, WHO DIED FROM Board of Primary Election Commissioners has completed the tabulation of the vote cast at the primary election, and the result shows that you are the choice of the Republicans of Indianapolis for the mayoralty of said city. It is pertinent to add that in selecting a candidate for chief executive of the city, a total of 11,047 votes

"I have the further honor of informing you that of the total number of votes cast as aforesaid, you received 7,211, and thus became the unmistakable choice of your party for the office of mayor. This showing is highly creditable to your popularity with all classes of people, and I am confident that the choice of the Republicans at the polls in July will be ratifled by citizens at the polls in October.

desire to state, in conclusion, that I feel abundantly assured that the people generally are desirous of a change in the administration of city affairs; that you will not only receive a large majority of the votes cast at the election, but that each vote will be counted as it was cast. Re-EDWIN D. LOGSDON, spectfully. 'Chairman City Central Committee. "ORAN N. MUIR, Secretary."

Mr. Bookwalter's Acceptance. Edwin D. Logsdon, Chairman Republican

City Committee: Dear Sir-Having received your favor of July 27, officially notifying me of my nomination for mayor at the primary of the Republican party, which was held Tuesday. July 23, 1901, I desire, in accepting such nomination, to submit to you herewith, and through you to the people of Indianapolis, the following declaration of my intentions and purposes should I be elected at the city election to be held

Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1901. The policy of the present Democratic city administration of granting franchises without competition to personal and political friends, by the terms of which franchises the streets of the city of Indianapolis have been delivered to such personal and political favorites without securing to the people just and equitable return, is to be condemned. The streets of Indianapolis belong to all of the people alike, and any and all corporations seeking special advantages in the use thereof, or which now enjoy such advantages by virtue of franchises heretofore granted, should be compelled to render to the people just and adequate return for such special privileges. I pledge myself, if elected, that no franchises shall be granted which do not secure to the people just remuneration for the use of the public streets, and no franchises of any kind shall be granted without full, fair and open competition, while those corporations now in possession of the streets of the city of Indianapolis, by virtue of such grants or franchises heretofore given, shall be compelled to render a full and complete compliance with the terms of such franchises.

METERS-TRACK ELEVATION. I denounce as false and malicious the charges made by the Democratic party in the last municipal campaign that the Republican party favored at any time the compulsory introduction of meters, or any other change in the laws governing the control or use of natural gas for fuel, by which change the cost of such fuel was to must have purchased it on the way home | be increased to the consumer, and I pledge myself, if elected, to oppose any legislation looking toward the compulsory introduction of meters for the measurement of such fuel.

The question of track elevation is one vitaily affecting a large portion of the people of the city of Indianapolis. Speedy relief must be secured from the dangers arising from the present grade crossings, if not by track elevation, then by some other means, and those citizens of Indianapolis compelled to use such crossings have an undoubted right to look to the authorities of the city for such relief. I pledge myself, if elected, to push to a speedy determination the litigation now pending in the Supreme Court involving the validity of the ordinance heretofore passed by the City Council; and I denounce the unreasonable and unnecessary delay of the present administration in pressing such question to a conclusion.

I pledge myself, if elected, that the improvement of all public parks shall be continued as rapidly as the condition of the public treasury will permit; and I further pledge that none of the moneys source for the improvement of such park | date of \$117,331.44. lands shall be diverted to the payment of the ordinary running expenses of the city government or for any other purpose.

I favor the immediate construction of the Fall-creek boulevard. DIVERSION OF FUNDS.

The policy of the present Democratic administration of diverting funds raised for funds were intended to the payment of the ordinary running expenses of the city government should be condemned. In this connection I call the attention of the people of the city of Indianapolis to the deceit practiced upon them in the last municipal campaign, whereby, through the juggling of such special funds, the true condition of the city treasury was concealed, and an actual deficit caused by extravagance and wasteful expenditure of public moneys was made to appear as a balance. In September, 1899, at the time of the adoption of the 59-cent levy by the present Democratic city administration, such funds raised by bond issue for specific purposes had been used to pay the actual running expenses of the city government, and I denounce Such action as having been taken for the purpose of deceiving taxpayers of the city of

In the maintenance of an orderly and

deep and abiding interest. I pledge myself,

if elected, to an honest and impartial enforcement of all laws.

I am opposed to the maintenance within the city limits of the present hospital for contagious diseases. I call the attention of the citizens of Indianapolis, and especially those residing in the Fourth ward and the northwest section of the city, to the promise of the head of the present Democratic administration, made during the last municipal campaign, that this hospital should be removed from the city limits, which promise has not been fulfilled.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The best interests of the city demand a

continuance of the policy of public improvements which has characterized all city administrations during the past twelve years. During the past six years no part of such improvements have been paid for from the city treasury, but have all been assessed against the abutting property owners; therefore, no credit should be given to the present Democratic city administration for such improvements. I pledge myself, if elected, that all improvements demanded by the best interests of the city shall be continued, and further pledge myself that in the making of such improvements, especially in so far as the same shall apply to the public streets, that the people who pay for such improvements shall be allowed a voice in determining the

character thereof. Every taxpayer is deeply interested in the maintenaance of efficient police and fire departments. The course of the present city administration in arbitrarily dismissing, without trial, faithful members of both departments for political reasons, has proven subversive to the discipline and efficiency of such departments. I pledge myself, if elected, that both of such departments shall be managed for the benefit of the people alone, and not for the benefit an city central committee of Indianapolis of any special trade interests; while appointments thereto shall be made in accordance with both the spirit and the let-

ter of the city charter. THE FINANCIAL RECORD.

The record of the present Democratic administration in the management of the financial affairs of the city should receive the careful study of every taxpayer interested in the financial welfare of this municipality; this record, however, is but were cast, the same being more than a repetition of that made by every Demodouble the number cast at any previous | cratic administration in the history of the ty of Indianapolis

> In October, 1893, the last Republican administration received as a legacy from the preceding Democratic administration temporary loans aggregating \$100,000, while the fall taxes, payable the following November, had been anticipated to the extent of nearly \$100,000 more, making a deficiency in the current revenue of nearly \$200,000. In addition to this, \$600,000 of bonds, which should have ben paid or refunded during the previous year, had been defaulted, thus adding materially to the embarrassment of the incoming Republican administration. Not only were these defaulted bonds refunded at a much lower rate of interest, thus saving to the taxpayers a large sum in annual interest charges, but during the succeeding two years all of the temporary loans inherited from the preceding Democratic administration, together with \$15,000 of bonds, being a portion of the permanent debt of the city, were paid in full, all of this being done on a total of receipts from taxes and other ordiary sources for the two years of \$1 .-699,449.23; and at the beginning of Mr. Taggart's first term, in October, 1895, he received the city of Indianapolis free from temporary indebtedness, with a cash balance in the treasury, and not one dollar of the taxes due the following month an-

On Dec. 31, 1895, there was a balance in the city treasury of \$113,602.49, but outstanding and unpaid warrants against this made the actual available balance on have been mayor of this city has it been lican administration, \$61,514.36. On Jan. 1, 1897, the balance in the city

treasury was \$64,271.16. During the year 1897 there was issued \$150,000 of public safety bonds and \$350,000 of park bonds, securing to the treasury \$534,443.16. Receipts from taxes and other ordinary sources during the same year were

On Jan. 1, 1898, the apparent balance shown to be in the city treasury was \$445,-603.40, but as there had been spent but \$79,-210.29 out of the moneys derived from bond sales for the purposes for which the same was borrowed, there was an actual deficit in the general fund of \$9,629.68; from this it will be seen that during the first twentyseven months of the present Democratic city administration the cash balance of \$61,514.36, left by the last preceding Republican administration, had not only been dissipated, but in the face of increased evenues derived from taxes and other sources, an overdraft in the general fund

existed to the amount of \$9,629.68. On Jan. 1, 1899, with total receipts from taxes and other ordinary sources of \$960,-084.44 during the preceding year, there was an apparent balance in the treasury of \$21,-346.11, but at the same time there was due to city employes and remaining unpaid nearly \$45,000, this deficiency being made good by anticipating the taxes to be received in the succeeding May.

On Jan. 1, 1900, with total receipts from taxes and other ordinary sources of \$1,070,-909.69, in addition to \$154,405.76, which had been raised by the sale, on Sept. 1, of bonds for bridge purposes, there was shown to he a balance in the city treasury of \$100,-861.95. However, had the money borrowed for bridge purposes been expended for the purpose for which it was ostensibly borrowed, this apparent balance in the city treasury would have been changed into an actual deficit of \$53,543.81, at the time when the 59-cent levy was made.

On Jan. 1, 1901, upon receipts from taxes and other ordinary sources of \$1,005,136.73, there was shown to be a balance in the city treasury of \$29,668.56. In order to show this balance at this time, notwithstanding the positive promises of the head of the present Democratic administration that there should be no temporary loans made during his term of office, had it not been for such temporary loans, aggregating \$147,000, this apparent balance would have heretofore secured by contract from any been changed into an actual deficit on that the people. It shall be my purpose at the THE CITY'S BONDED DEBT.

The bonded debt of the city of Indianapolis should also receive careful scrutiny from every believer in economical city government. In October, 1895, at the beginning of the present Democratic city administration, the bonded debt of the city of Indianapolis, including the guaranteed specific purposes by the sale of bonds of bonds of the Belt Railroad Company, agthe city from the uses for which such | gregated \$1,877,500. Deduct the bonds of the based upon the fitness of the appointee. city which had been issued to the Belt Railroad Company, payment of which was secured to the city by the deposit of an equal amount of first mortgage bonds of such company, would leave the actual will devolve upon me, not only after I am bonded debt at that time \$1,377,500.

In 1901 the bonded debt of the city of Inincrease, during the present Democratic administration of \$899,300, including \$101 -

istration, but by his representatives and

At a meeting of railroad men held in the well-regulated city every citizen has a Cleveland Club rooms on the evening of

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

Features of Interest That Will Be

To-Morrow's Issue. Prof. John R. Commons, of the National Bureau of Economic Research, tells what he considers to be "The Outlook for the Workingman."

C. J. Cornish in his fascinating "Romance of the Zoo" describes the ways of the "Hippos," the "Rhinos" and the Ele-

phants. George Ade tells "The Modern Fable of How Many a Good Man Goes Wrong."

A graphic and picturesque description of the red desert of Wyoming is given by the well-known correspondent J. D. Whelpley.

Rev. Henry Tuckley in his London letter discusses the affairs of the Methodist Ecumenical Conference and considers it doubtful whether the gathering will be given official recognition by King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

remarkable chapter from a forthcoming book, supposed to be written by Count Waldersee, compares the war statistics of Germany and France and draws a curious conclusion.

Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, compare the conditions of labor to-day with the conditions one year ago. fairy story, illustrated, also an illus-

trated story of why the bear walks on four legs are of especial interest to children. An original story, "A Memory of July," is

by the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Henniker. A number of physicians express their opinions concerning the dangers of the use

of cocaine. A New York fashion letter (illustrated) contributed by an experienced fashion

Clerks in the postal service tell what becomes of carelessly addressed letters and the process they are put through before they reach the dead letter office.

The yearly programmes of the women's literary clubs of Indianapolis are given. making a page that every club woman will wish to preserve for future refer-

The world-wide traveler W. C. J. Reid describes lively experiences among the wild tribes of Thibet. In addition are the usual literary features,

the Sunday sermon, society and local news, miscellany, etc. Sept. 23, 1899, at which time the actual deficit had been and was then being concealed from the people by the use of the

money ostensibly borrowed for bridge purposes, Mr. Taggart congratulated the people of Indianapolis on his ability to reduce the levy; said he was able to do so on account of the economies he had practiced; and pledged to the people that no temporary loans would be made as the result of such reduced tax levy. On the evening of Saturday, Sept. 29, 1899, in Masonic Hall Mr. John Holtzman, speaking as the representative of the pres-

"Mayor Taggart has said there will be no temporary loans made by the city this year. Yet when the tax levy was reduced this year to 59 cents the Journal and Mr. Bookwalter said that the city could not be run on a 59-cent levy without making temporary loans." In Mohs's Hall on Sept. 27, 1899, Mr. Taggart said: "Not during the four years I

ent Democratic city administration, said:

Jan. 1, 1896, at the close of the last Repub- necessary to make a temporary loan in order to pay the running expenses of the city government, and I shall not commence doing so now." On Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1899, in a meeting held at the corner of California and Mary-

land streets Mr. Taggart said: "Mr. Bookwalter criticises the 59-cent levy as too low, but I want to say to you that I will run the city on a 59-cent levy and will not make any temporary loans either." The Indianapolis Sentinel of Monday,

Sept. 25, editorially said: "The reduction of the tax levy to 59 cents has saved to the people \$150,000 per year." Within six months of the time these promises were made not only were all of

them violated and broken, but a sum aggregating \$150,000 had been borrowed at interest to meet the deficiency occasioned by the same levy which Mr. Taggart and his friends declared to be sufficient for city purposes, while to-day the people of Indianapolis are again brought face to face with an empty treasury and with city obligations unpaid owing to this demagogical action. THE CITY'S EMPTY TREASURY.

The deplorable condition of the city treasury-depleted as it is of every available dollar from the May taxes for the running expenses of the city government, with temporary loans aggregating more than \$200 .-000 made in anticipation of taxes to be paid in November-the repayment of which loans at that time will leave practically nothing from such tax installments to carry on the business of the city for the succeeding six months, or until May, 1902-a condition produced not only by the demagogical 59cent levy, but also by the wasteful and extravagant expenditure of public funds which has uniformly characterized the present Democratic administration-is certainly just cause for alarm to every conservative and thinking taxpayer of the city. The people of Indianapolis have the right at all times to insist upon an economical city government; but especially during the ensuing two years, in view of the conditions which now obtain, should they insist that the utmost economy be practiced in all departments of the city government. I pledge myself, if elected, to such economical government, and that the tax levies established during the ensuing two years shall be fixed at the lowest possible figure consistent with the best interests of earliest possible moment to repay the temporary loans now outstanding, and to make no more, and in accomplishing this result I shall recommend, if necessary, that the power of the city government shall be exercised to raise additional revenue by special taxes provided for by statute, to be laid upon those corporation enjoying the use of the public streets. Appointments to public office shall be

MR. BOOKWALTER'S PLEDGE.

In accepting this nomination at the hands of the Republican party I do so with a full realization of the responsibility which elected, but during the coming campaign the time of the election to present the claims of the Republican party to the voters of the city of Indianapolis to the best 200 added by reason of the annexation of of my ability and in a manner reflecting credit upon the party which has honored me. If elected, I pledge to my party and tention of the people of Indianapolis to the people of Indianapolis'a clean business the broken promises made them in the last administration. Public affairs shall be admunicipal campaign on the subject of tem- | ministered in the interests of all the people, promises having been made, not only by that same careful attention which a busiaccomplishing this result I ask the co-Indianapolis as to the true condition of the official organ of the Democratic party operation of every believer in good govern-

ment, irrespective of party. CHARLES A. BOOKWALTER